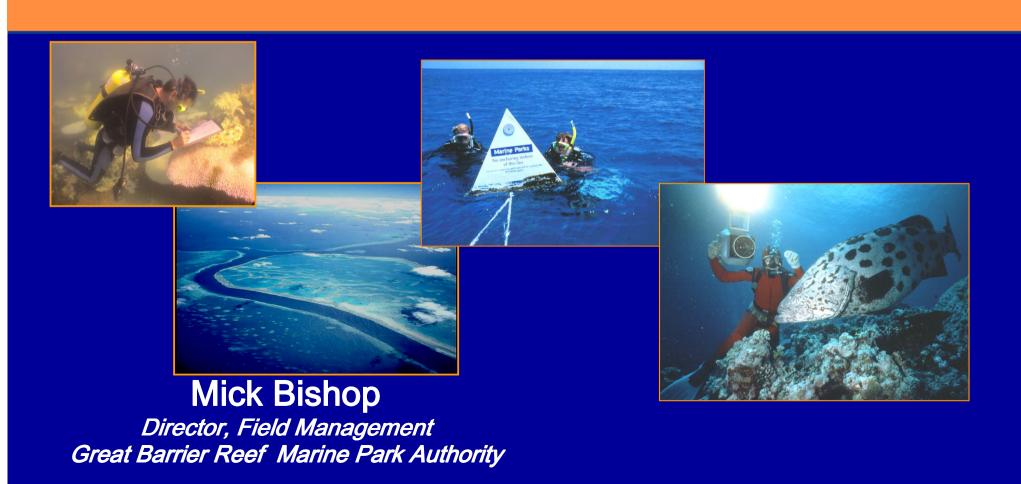


## Lessons from the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

C-SCOPE Marine Spatial Planning Conference Portland, October 2009





#### **A Big Marine Park**



#### **Australian Government**

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority

#### 344,400 square kilometres

France 547,026

**Baltic Sea** 386,000

Germany 365,755

United Kingdom 244,000

• Belgium 30,513

2900 Reefs 600 Islands 300 coral cays



# A complex marine park



**Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority** 

#### Multi-jurisdictional

 Federal Marine Park with some islands, State Coastal Marine Park and Island National Parks

#### Pressures and Values.....

- Tourism
  - 2 million visitor days (per year)
- Recreation

55,000+ resident recreational fishers

Commercial fishing

900+ fishing vessels

Shipping

2000 ship visits (per year)

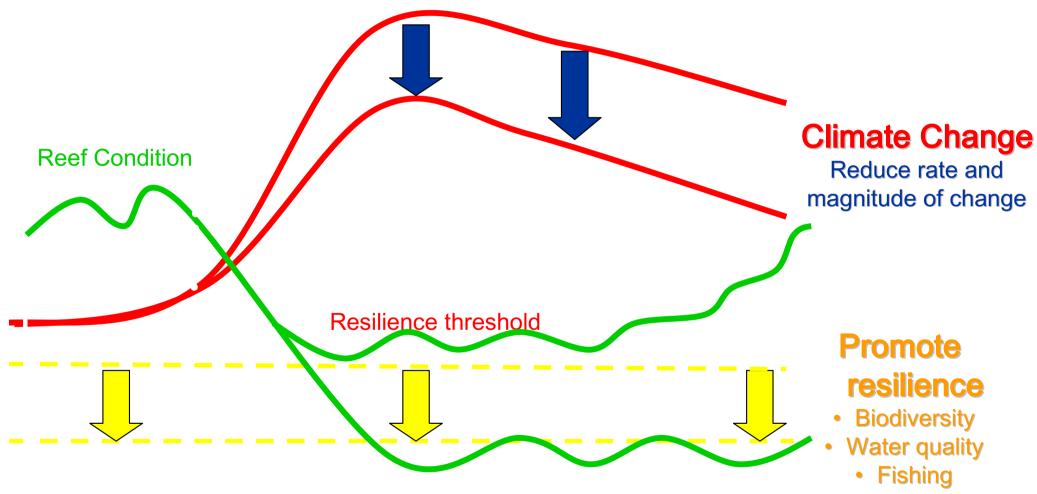
7000 voyages (per year)

- Water Quality threats
- Native title rights

## The Future of the Reef Response to Climate Change Threat



**Marine Park Authority** 







- One of the world's Greatest Natural Wonders
- \$5.4 billion per year contribution to the Australian Economy (\$5.1 billion from tourism)
- Directly employs 53,800 FTE





- Effective marine conservation requires a lot more than just MPAs
- Essential requirements for effective marine conservation include:
  - 1. regulation of land-based and maritime sources of pollution;
  - 2. direct regulation of marine resource use;
  - 3. establishment/management of MPAs; and
  - 4. integrated coastal zone/ocean management.





- Managers, researchers, local communities and politicians all have very different perspectives/ timeframes
- Different priorities /different agendas/expectations

#### Some challenges for managers

- need to clearly articulate management issues & objectives
- work with stakeholders eg become more involved with locals/researchers in evaluations/monitoring



# Ocean Zoning = spectrum enables multiple use



**Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority** 

CTIVITIES GUIDE see Zoning Plan for details)								
Aquaculture	Permit	Permit	Permit 1	×	×	×	×	
Bait netting	1	1	1	×	×	×	×	
Boating, Diving, photography	~	1	4	✓	✓ 2	4	X	
Crabbing	~	~	43				^	
Harvest fishing for aquarium fish, coral and beachworm	Permit	Permit	Permit 1	×	×	×	×	
Harvest fishing for sea cucumber, trochus, tropical rock lobster	Permit	Permit	×	×	×	×	×	
Limited collecting	<b>√</b> 4	<b>√</b> 4	<b>√</b> 4	×	×	×	×	
Limited impact research	~	~	4	✓ 5	~	✓ 5	Permit	
Limited spearfishing (snorkel only)	~	~	✓ 1	×	×	×	×	
Line fishing	✓ 6	✓ 6	√ 7	×	×	×	×	
Netting (other than bait netting)	~	~	×	×	×	×	×	
Research (other than limited impact)	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	
Shipping (other than in a designated shipping area)	~	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	×	
Tourism program	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	×	
Traditional use of marine resources	/ 8	./ 0	/ 0	/ 0	/ 8	_/ 8	<b>Y</b> 8	
Trawling	~	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Trolling	✓ 6	✓ 6	✓ 6	✓ 6,9	×	×	×	

## The GBR is diverse & complex

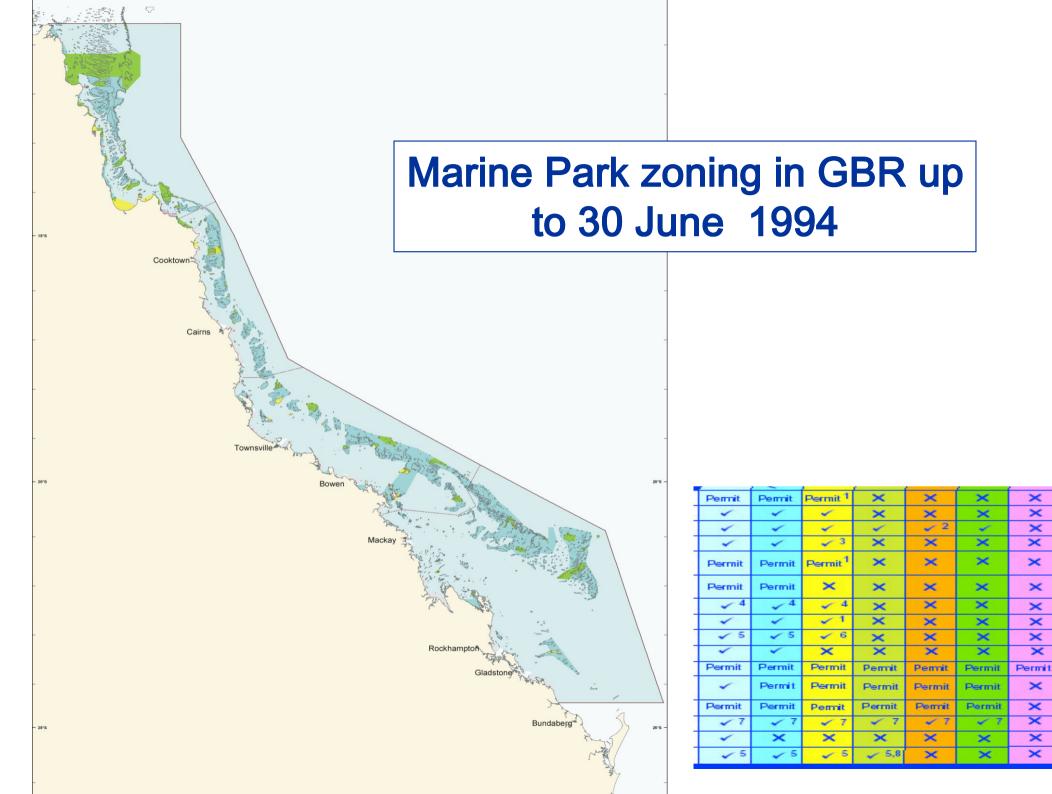


- Much more than just coral reefs (~ 6%) it includes seagrass beds, mangroves, algal beds, soft sediments, deep water areas, coral cays, islands, etc
- Coral reefs are important ...but equally so are all other GBR habitats; need to protect <u>all</u> habitats on which all species depend
- High level of 'inter-connectivity' between marine habitats











**Preservation Zone 0.2%** (0.1%)

**Marine Nat'l Park 33.3%** (4.6%)

**Scient. Research 0.05%** (0.01%)

**Buffer Zone** 2.9% (0.1%)

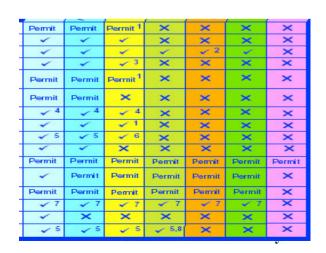
**Conservat'n Park** 1.5% (0.6%)

**Habitat Protect'n 28.2%** (15.2%)

**General Use** 33.8% (77.9%)

Revised Zoning Plan

1 July 2004



# Used the best available scientific knowledge



## For the rezoning, independent scientific experts:

- Evaluated all available scientific information about the Great Barrier Reef
- Applied ~ 40 biological & biophysical datasets to map 70 different habitat types (= 'bioregions')
- Recommended planning principles e.g. minimum levels of protection necessary to protect the GBR

#### Reef and Non Reef Bioregions in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area GREAT BARRIER REEF Insufficient information to Non reef bioregions MARINE PARK AUTHORITY determine bioregion type NA1 Coastal Strip - Coral Sand NA 2 Coasta IStrip - Mild NA3 High Netriests Coastal Strip 7Z2 Offshore Qld Trough NA4 Inshore Terrigenous Sands ?Z7 Far North Outer Reefs NB1 Inshore Minddy Lagoon NB2 Inshore Lagoon ?ZZ1 Cap Bunk Reefs NB3 Inner Shelf Seagrass 2774 Outer Central Reefs NR4 Isser Skelf-Calles ?ZZ5 Central Offshelf NRS INNER IIII Shelf Lagoon NB6 Inner Shelf Lagoon - Continental Island ?ZZ6 Central Reefs NB7 UID Shelf Lagoon ?ZZ8 Southern Embayment NBS Capricors Busker Lagoos NC Mid Shelf Inter Reef-Seagrass ND Mid Shelf Inter Reef NF Hallmeda Banks - Some Coral The bloregions shown on this map were defined by marine experts who, together haue ouer 220 years of experience in the NJ Princess Charlotte Bay Outer Shelf GBR region and who used the best available data and regional analysis as NK Princess Charlotte Bay collected by GBRMPA is 1999. As new is formation and expertise are NL1 Outer Shelf Algae and Seagrass deue loped it is expected that the boundries NL2 Outer Shelf Seagrass of these bloregions can be improved and updated. In this way these NL3 Outer Shelf Intel Reef - Central bloregions are not definitive or a NL & Outer Shelf inter Reef - Southern complete description of the marine diversity within the GBRW HA. NLS Swalps Inter Reef NIII IIIId Shelf Seagrass NN Capricon Bunker Banks Reef bioregions NO Capricon Troud NP Eastern Plateau RAZ O uter Banter Ræst NQ Steep Slope NR Queens land Trough RA4 Strong Tidal Outer Shehl Reen's NS intermediate Broad Slope RB1 Far Northern Ouler Mid Shelf Ree's RC 1 Torres Sital & Induenced Mild Shelf Rees NT Pelagic Platform BCZ For Northern Projected Blid Sheld Beeck RC 81 Capricom Bunker Outer Raeis RC 82 Capricom Bunker Mid Shelf Rees RD Far Northern Open Lagoon Rees RPI Coastal For Northern Reeds REZ Coas tal Northern Reers RESi Coas tal Central Reers RPS Coastal Strong Titlal Reed RES Indiplent Rees RET TIDAL MAD Flats RF1 Northern 0 gen Lagoon RFZ Central Open Lagoon RF3 Southern Open Lagoon RGZ Exposed Mid Shelf Ree's RHC HighConlinental Stands RJ High Tidal Stand Fringing Ree's 100 100 RK locer Hild Shoop Tidal Ree's REAL N Coral Sea System: Northern Reads kilometres RSAHO Swains O uter Reers Scale 1:6 500 000



Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority

# Experts identified bioregions:

- 30 Reef
- 40 Non-Reef

Total - 70 bioregions

# Planning 'principles' for new 'no-take' network



#### **Biophysical Operating Principles**

- 1. Minimum size 20km across if possible
- 2. The larger, the better
- 3. Replicate no-take areas within bioregions to reduce risk
- 4. Don't 'split-zone' reefs if possible
- 5 & 6. Minimum of at least 20% per bioregion (5 = reef; 6= non-reef)
- 7. Consider cross-shelf & latitudinal diversity
- 8. Include examples of all community types & physical environments
- 9. Consider connectivity
- 10. Consider special & unique sites/locations
- 11. Consider adjacent uses

#### Social, Economic, Cultural & Management Operating Principles

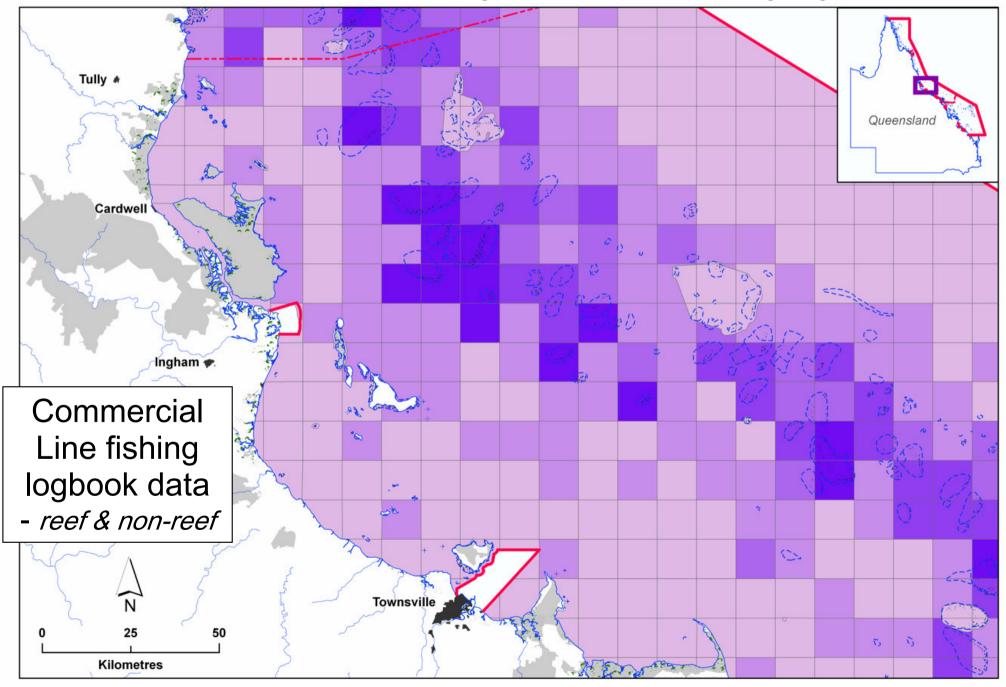
- 1. Maximise complementarity with adjacent areas
- 2. Recognise social benefits / costs (minimise impact on existing use)
- 3. Complement existing & future management
- 4. Maximise public understanding & enforceability



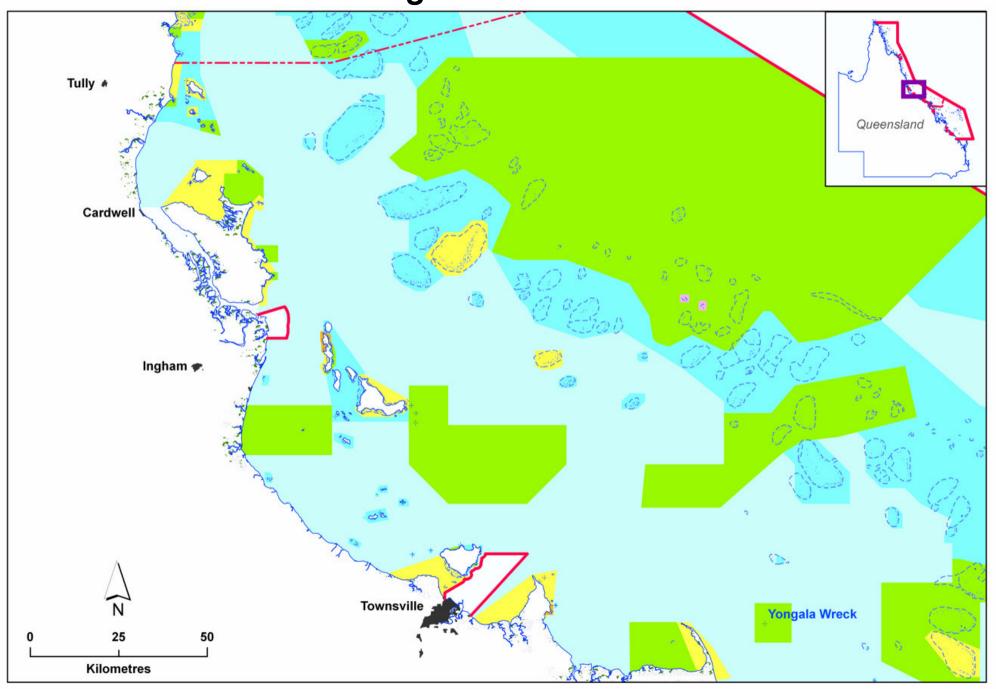


- One of the most comprehensive processes of community involvement & participatory planning for any environmental issue in Australia's history
- Ongoing informal public consultation throughout
- ~ 1,000 formal & informal meetings
- 31,500 written public submissions in two formal phases

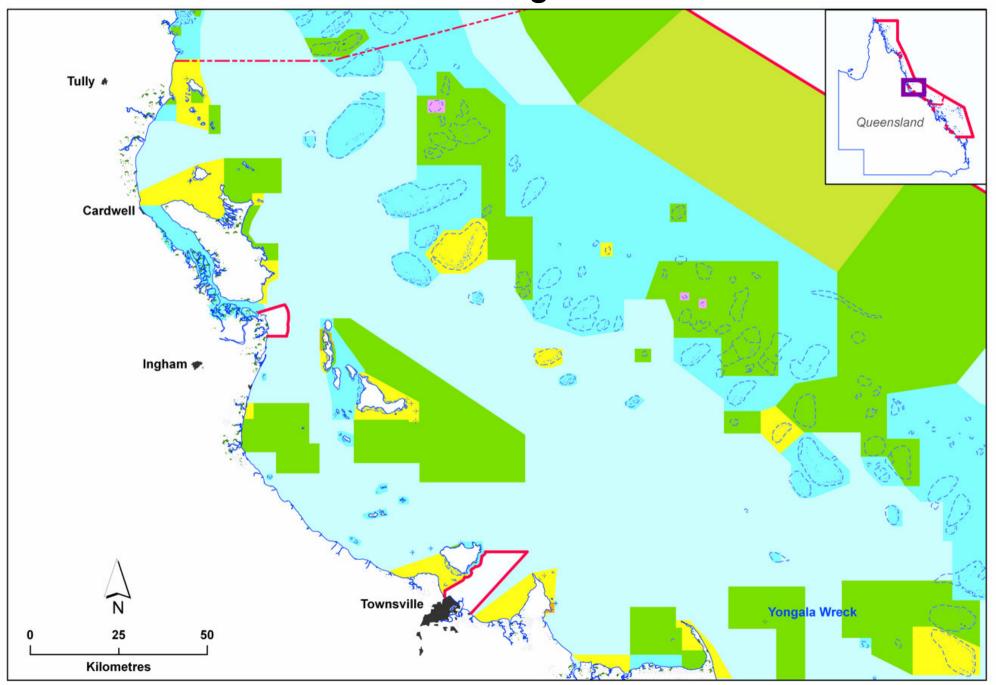
### Social-economic datasets eg. commercial fishing – grid data

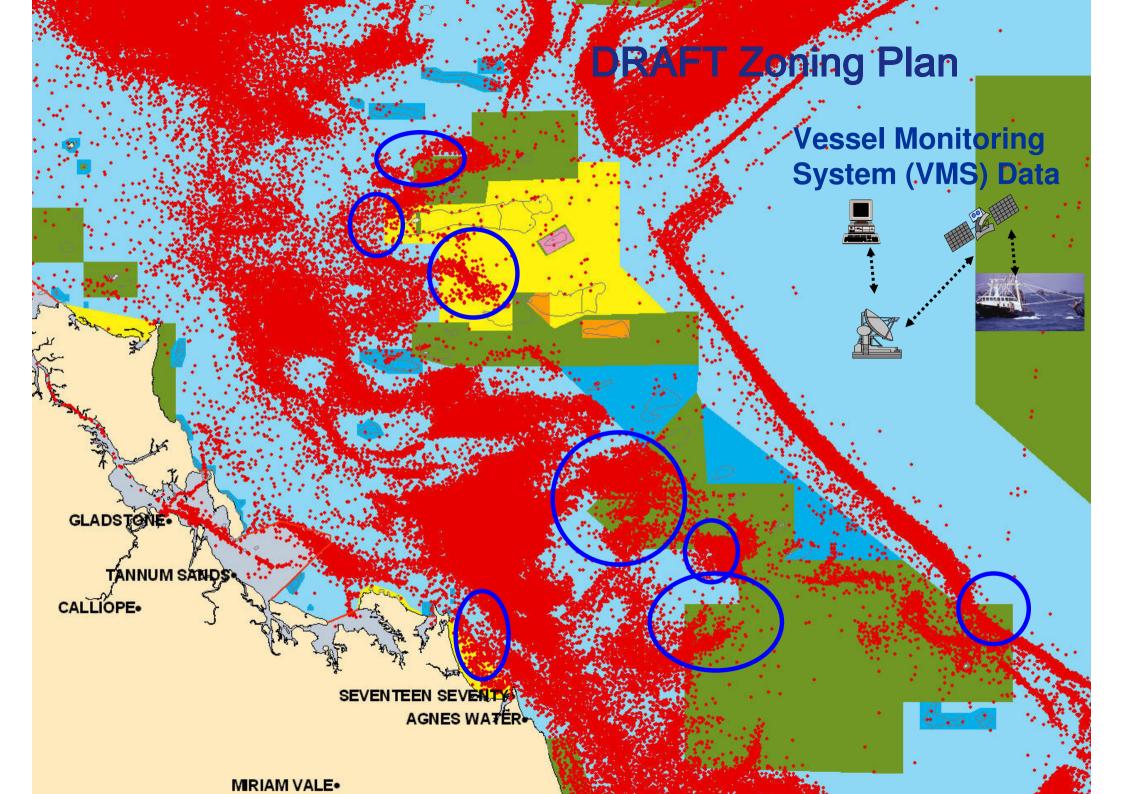


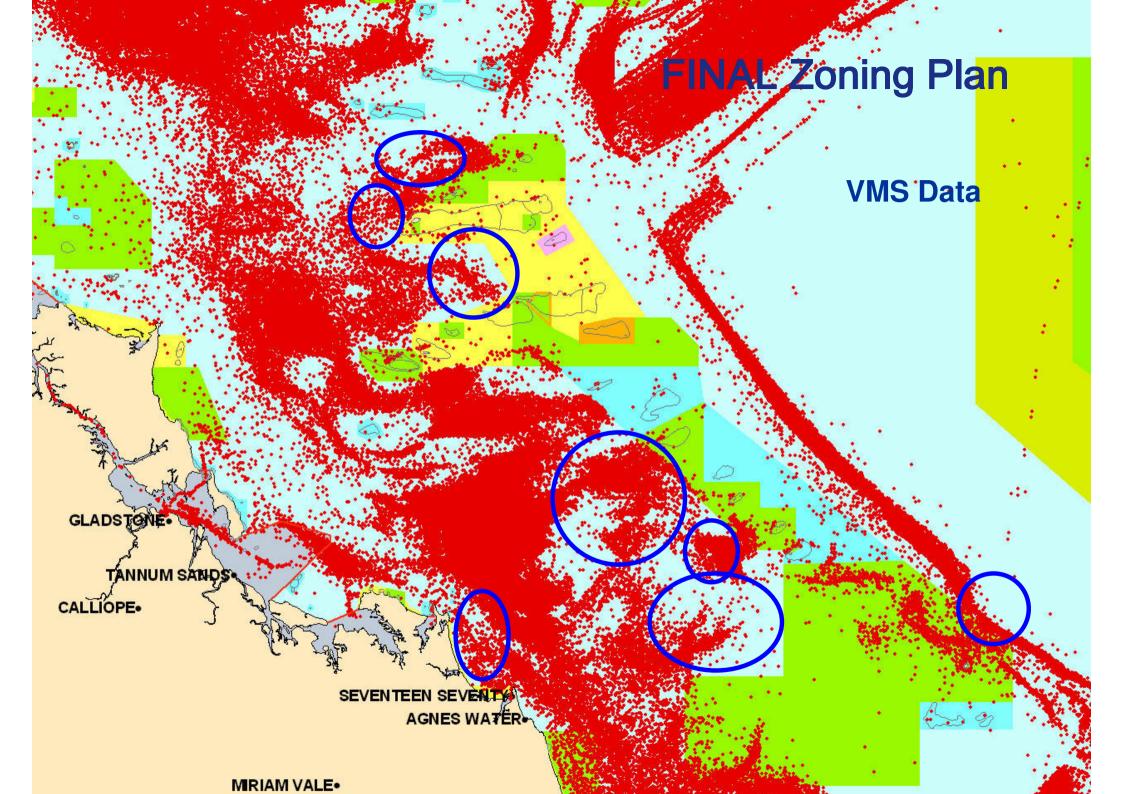
## Draft Zoning Plan – mid 2003



### Revised & final Zoning Plan 2004







# Key lessons learnt about role of science



- Don't wait for 'perfect science' or data ... you will never start.
- 2. The value of a robust regionalisation as a basis for planning (experts alone unlikely to develop a regionalisation useful for broad-scale planning eg. get 'hung up' trying to determine perfect bioregion boundaries).
- 3. A clear and transparent set of planning/operating principles assists everyone.
- 4. The operating principles are not targets or 'ideal' amounts... & need to be considered collectively as 'a package'

# Key lessons learnt about public participation



- Many stakeholders were initially misinformed about the key issues/pressures
- People need to understand there is a problem before accepting that a solution (i.e. new zoning) was necessary
- The rezoning was not about managing fisheries, but rather about protecting <u>all</u> biodiversity
- 4. Tailor your key messages for different target audiences (a strategic approach)
- Some elements of public participation were more successful than others

# Key lessons learnt about political support



- 1. The 'boundaries' between what is science and policy are constantly being re-negotiated ... what is 'science' today may be tomorrow's political process.
- 2. Get politicians & legislators involved .... the more they are aware of and involved in the planning process, and the greater the community 'buy-in' to the final outcome, the more supportive everyone (esp. politicians) will be.
- It is often necessary to concede one or more particular aspects in order to achieve an overall outcome.





### The successful rezoning outcome relied heavily on:

- Using <u>best available</u> scientific knowledge
- High level of public participation
- Effective leadership (within agency & political)
- Consequent socio-political support.

 All four aspects were essential, but the importance of the <u>latter three cannot be emphasised enough</u>.





- a multi-disciplinary planning team
- good teamwork
- able to demonstrate the best available socioeconomic knowledge was applied
- effective public education/awareness
- compromise; and
- hard work!

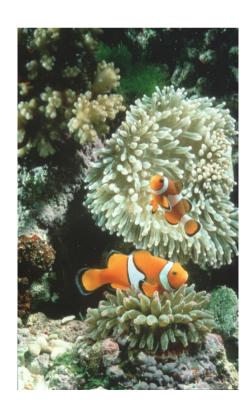
# Ocean zoning is not the only management 'tool' we use...

- Legislation
- Permits
- Education
- Surveillance & enforcement
- Other spatial layers
  - Shipping lanes
  - Defence areas
  - Tourism Plans of Management
  - Indigenous hunting agreements
- Temporal closures (e.g. fish spawning)
- Economic instruments (eg. Environment Management Charge)
- Industry Codes of Practice



**Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority** 





### **Conclusions**

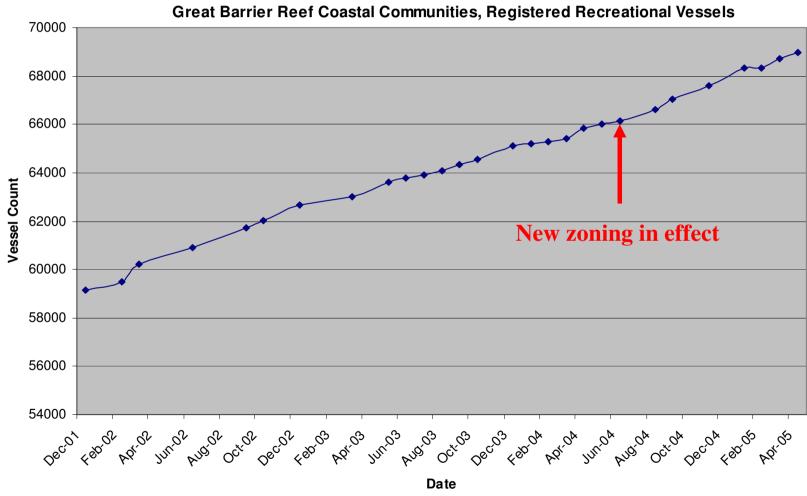


- An adaptive management approach is fundamental (<5% no-take for 28 years; only the re-zoning in 2004 led to >33%)
- Zoning is not the answer for all marine conservation issues (other mgt tools are also essential; zoning is only one of range of available management tools)
- Complementary approach across jurisdictions is also fundamental
- Recognise the marine areas and land are linked; social, economic and environmental issues are also linked
- Need effective leadership (both within agencies & political)



### Monitoring – no. of rec vessels 2001-2005

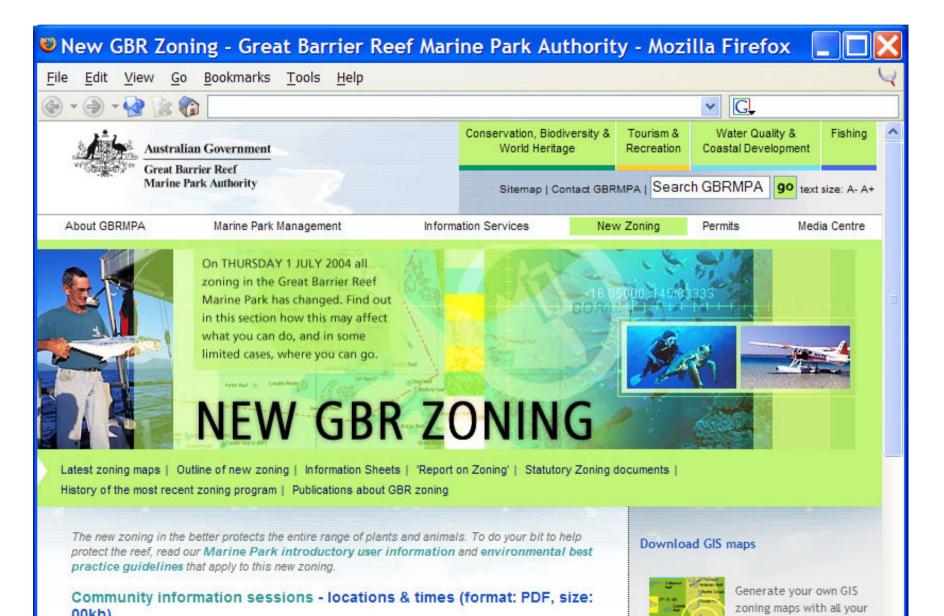
Marine Park Authority



# For more information, see the website ... <a href="https://www.gbrmpa.gov.au">www.gbrmpa.gov.au</a> >



**Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority** 





# Thank you





For more information: www.gbrmpa.gov.au



Thanks to Jon Day Director - Outlook Report Taskforce, **GBRMPA** 

